

Torrance Herald

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For Alan Cranston

Few elected state officials in California have been as keenly aware of or sensitive to the needs of the citizenry as has Alan Cranston during his initial term as State Controller. To find this quality in the head of a department that has to do with the more dour aspect of life—death and taxes—warrants a nod from the voters when considering the other qualification for re-election achieved by Mr. Cranston during the past four years.

When he was elected to head this important branch of the state government in 1958, Alan Cranston brought with him a good background of academic and investment training as well as success as an author and broad knowledge of people and the world gained when he was a foreign correspondent. His interest in people and events led him naturally into the political field and good timing landed him in Sacramento when the Democratic Party in California finally ended an option on state offices long held by Republicans.

Mr. Cranston's many friends in the Torrance area have reason to be thankful to him for the direct assistance he gave local civic leaders in eliminating the threat of a proposed offshore dredging project that endangered the local beach areas. At the same time he has been a leader in the development of new leasing policies which promise increased revenue to the state.

Mr. Cranston's administration also can claim credit for assisting in prudent investment policies for surplus funds and the simplification of tax forms. Here, again, the people of the State of California have been the beneficiaries.

As State Controller, Alan Cranston has been remarkably non-partisan in his policies of administering this important office and it is probable that this policy will be regarded with non-partisan support in November.

The HERALD recommends his re-election.

Just a Step-Child

Concern has been growing on many fronts that the 17th Congressional District is well on its way to becoming the step-child of political jurisdictions in California.

Last kick in the pants was congressional cancellation of the West Coast shipping differential which will seriously affect the ability of local shipyards, such as the huge Todd yards in the Los Angeles Harbor, to secure contracts for construction of new ships.

Shipyard employment has been at its lowest level in years with many shipbuilding tradesmen getting only part of a year's work. While this seriously affects the welfare of a large number of Torrance and 17th District families, it has the further threat of weakening the nation's shipbuilding potential.

The differential paid to West Coast shipyards for many years has served to equalize labor and material differences.

This congressional action, coupled with the bill to cut tariff for the tuna industry, loss of the Customs House and Naval Hospital from the area have been pointed out by Ted Bruinsma, San Pedro attorney-businessman, as serious threats to this area's economic welfare.

Bruinsma, who is seeking election to Congress from the 17th District, has charged that the incumbent congressman, Cecil King, has fallen down on the job of giving the working man of the area the kind of representation he deserves. "My opponent has simply not performed as he should to benefit the working man and working woman in his district. He is too far removed from their problems," Bruinsma charged this week.

Bruinsma's concern is shared by thousands of residents in the Southwest area of Los Angeles County. The HERALD shares this concern, and believes that the voters of this important Southern California area deserve competent representation in Congress. A congressman who can compile a perfect voting record with the ADA has not been representing faithfully the voters of this area each time.

It's an old cry, but we believe it's "Time for a Change!"

A Point of Difference

Another California parent, deeply disturbed by the lack of challenge to learning that exists in our state educational system, has spoken out earnestly for a change. This, of course, is not exactly news in itself, for thousands and thousands of California parents have been so speaking for years. But it is news when one considers who the parent is: Thomas W. Braden, Oceanside publisher and president of the State Board of Education.

Mr. Braden by no stretch of the imagination can be called an enemy of the public school system—the favorite epithet of the professional educationist for anyone who criticizes their so-called progressive methods. On the contrary, he has devoted a great deal of time, effort and thought to the betterment of our children's education. He feels that so long as we continue "a school which is less than demanding of our children's abilities, we ignore our nation's heritage and our nation's future."

Mr. Braden recently transferred one of his children from public school to private, as a sort of experiment. Although the courses are largely the same and the hours are similar, subjects are taught at a more advanced level in the private schools, and "success is harder." The result? Contrary to the progressive-permissive philosophy that adjustment is more important than learning, that idle pupils must not be made to feel inferior to industrious ones, Mr. Braden's son has found the harder going exciting and stimulating and more rewarding.

The Braden experience points up the importance that the coming election holds for the future of California education. The election of Dr. Ralph Richardson or Dr. Max Rafferty as superintendent of public instruction will do much to shape the course of school policy for years to come. Every voter should acquaint himself with the records and the philosophies of these two men so that he will know which one best represents the aims he himself holds for his children's education.

Ships That Pass



James Dorais

Private Spending Upheld As Basis for U.S. Growth

At the root of the pulling and hauling between Congress and the President over the Administration's proposals for medicare, federal aid to education, depressed area legislation, and other expansions of federal services, is an issue nobody ever heard about a few years ago: the argument over the proper requirements of the public sector of the economy as opposed to the private sector of the economy.

First popularized by John Kenneth Galbraith, presently the U. S. Ambassador to India, in his book, "The Affluent Society," the argument on which the Administration's proposals are based is that America is a land of great unmet social needs. While we enjoy unparalleled prosperity, and the populace spends money for automobiles whose tail fins are too large, electrical appliances and other private pleasures, expenditures on schools, sanitation, care of the indigent, public health, highways, communication systems, churches, science, and the higher forms of art, music, drama and literature, are in serious decline.

Actually, the facts are just

the opposite, W. Allen Wallis, dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago, contends in the current issue of the magazine Modern Age.

During the past decade, he points out, there has been tremendous acceleration in building schools, increasing teachers' salaries, building superhighways, supporting science, aiding the needy, conquering disease, clearing slums, building hospitals, building churches, publishing books, performances by symphony orchestras, attendance at art galleries, and innumerable other worthwhile public activities.

Growth of public expenditures during the last decade has been great, and the growth has been mostly in "welfare state" expenditures.

According to Professor Wallis, a principal reason the "unmet social needs" argument has gained acceptance is that, in order to make their point, those who use it draw an arbitrary division between "public" and "private" on the basis of who pays for public facilities, rather than on who has access to them.

Actually, the privately owned telephone and railroad

systems are just as much public facilities as the Post Office. Care of orphans is as much a public service when provided by a government agency. Churches are public facilities which in some countries are government-controlled.

Basically, the argument for increasing the public sector of the economy is an argument for increased nationalization of the entire economy.

ROYCE BRIER

There's More of Us at Every Turn of the World

This column about populations is mostly information, very little interpretation. It is cribbed for you from the most recent release of Population Reference Bureau.

The world population is 3.115 billion, and growing 50 million plus yearly. In our lifetime it was well below 2 billion. From primitive man on, 77 billion people have been born, about 4 per cent now living. But at the present growth rate, mankind will double in 40 years, reaching 6 billion around the year 2000.

The fastest growing big country is Brazil, 75 million. Its growth rate is 3.4 per cent yearly, and population will double in 21 years. Rate of increase in the United States, 197 million, is half that of Brazil. But Mexico, 37 million, has a growth rate approaching Brazil's. The Latin-American group has the highest continental growth rate.

Of world population, 57 per cent is in Asia, 21 per cent in Europe, including the Soviet Union, 221 million. The Americas divide 14 per cent, and most of the remaining 8 per cent live in Africa. Several small nations have

a higher growth rate than Brazil: Israel, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, North Borneo and South Viet Nam, highest of all with 5.4 per cent. Great Britain, 53 million, has the lowest rate of the large nations, half of 1 per cent. United States and Soviet rates are equal, 1.7 per cent.

Three countries recently lost population: East Germany, Ireland and North Viet Nam. Most of this loss is attributable to emigration.

Though the United States growth rate was moderate, we had a net gain of births over deaths last year of 2,580. One of the problems of even normal gain in an industrialized nation is water: we use 60 per cent of available supply, in 1900 used 8 per cent, in 1975 will use 88 per cent.

In 1790 our urban population was 5 per cent; today it is 70 per cent.

In general, European populations show low annual gains, while Asian and African gains are about two-thirds those of Central and South America. China, 716 million, and India, 448 million, had average gains of 2.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively, but the sheer mass

of these gains presents obvious problems. In many undeveloped nations growth rate exceeds economic growth, throwing all long-range planning off balance.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



AFTER HOURS By John Morley

Someone Had to Lose In 'Meredith vs. Ole Miss'

NEW YORK CITY—A Negro, James Meredith, applied for admission to the University of Mississippi in January, 1961. His application was rejected obviously for racial reasons... but "legally" because Jackson State College (the Negro high school from which he was attempting to transfer) was not a member of the Southern Assn. of Secondary Schools... and also because he did not have letters of recommendation from five alumni of the university, as required by charter.

The first reason is valid, as is the case with most universities to reject applications from unaccredited high schools. The second was probably intended to keep Negroes out of the university.

Meredith filed suit in May, 1961, in the U.S. District court. The district court, and later the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth district, denied Meredith's admission because "no valid reasons could be found of racial discrimination."

But in June, 1962, in a two-to-one ruling, the appeals court reversed the previous decision and found "that Meredith was turned down by Ole Miss because he was a Negro."

Appeals Judge Ben Cameron stayed the appeals court mandate three times to Sept. 10... when U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black vacated Judge Cameron's stays and ordered the appeals court mandate to become effective.

It is pretty well established now that between January, 1962, when the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied Meredith's suit of racial discrimination, to its reversal of June, 1962, considerable political pressure bore down on the whole case from Washington.

This enraged Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett and he invoked "the doctrine of interposition," saying he would go to jail before permitting Meredith to enroll at the university.

Governor Barnett was ill-advised in his refusal to allow Meredith to register in view of Justice Black's decision ordering Meredith's admission at the university.

At this juncture the attorney general moved in on the case, after considerable fanfare, as an "amicus curiae," friend of the court. The government, holding all the trump cards, put the State of Mississippi in an embarrassing and defenseless position.

The Mississippi legislature in an emergency session on Sept. 20 (undoubtedly prompted by Governor Barnett) passed a bill "prohibiting the

enrollment at any university of a student convicted, or having pending, charges involving moral turpitude."

Judge Home, Edgeworth of Jackson, Miss., then convicted Meredith, in absentia, of falsely testifying on a vote registration application... which it is claimed he did... and sentenced him to a year in jail.

The appeals court then invalidated the legislature bill—but Meredith will have to stand trial later.

At least Mississippi is no longer the quiet and quaint state that William Faulkner made famous. Because of the blood and the troops and the rioting students at Oxford, Ole Miss is in bad national repute with dirty cries of "racist."

We cannot pass final judgment here on who was really to blame. By forcing the issue on a people not yet tempered by race equality, James Meredith and his supporters are not absolved of blame, however righteous their cause may be.

The law served—and was served—as a noble instrument of man's last refuge. It gave both sides the first and final hearing—and one side had to lose.

President Kennedy and the attorney general were left no alternatives but to enforce the law, even though strongly prejudiced in the case.

The reaction of the nation, of course, is guided by geographical and ideological boundaries... from the sadness at the exercise of futility of the State of Mississippi in defying the law and the overpowering strength of the federal government... to the political undertones of the administration in not pursuing a more impartial policy.

All this will not make Mr. Meredith's residence at the University of Mississippi a model of racial understanding and peace.

Our Man Hoppe

Horatio Alger Vs. Health Code

Art Hoppe

"Father," said this 8-year-old lad who hangs around my house, "I have reached a decision."

He quietly closed his copy of Horatio Alger's "Rags to Riches" I had given him, and there was a new steely glint in his eye. "I have decided, Father," he said, "to embrace the American dream. I will begin in a humble way by opening a lemonade stand. Then through hard work and perseverance..."

"Great, Son," I said enthusiastically, "I know you wish to do it on your own, but your old Dad will help you get a start. First thing tomorrow, I'll help you fill in the application for a police permit."

"Police permit?" the lad asked. "Why of course, Son. Under the police code you are a peddler and you will need a permit. But we can have the health inspectors out at the same time."

"Health inspectors!" "Yes, pursuant to Sections 451 to 455 of the health code you are also a public eating place. Let's see, Regulation 9 requires you post notices 'prohibiting spitting on the floors or walls.' Regulation 11 requires washing all glassware in a three-compartment metal sink. Section 449 says you must be roofed. And Regulation 14 requires separate rest rooms for male and female employees."

"Then you will need only one rest room, Son. Of course under Title 8, California Administrative Code 11380, you must conspicuously post Order 5-57, a large orange sheet setting forth 31 regulations by the State Division of Industrial Welfare governing the employment of minors. Eddie, being under 16, will naturally require a special permit to work, but you will only have to pay him 85 cents an hour."

"Eighty-five cents!!!" "Yes. If he were an adult the minimum wage is \$1. You will, of course, have to secure Workmen's Compensation for him, withhold his taxes and Social Security deductions, provide him with a W-4 form and file unemployment insurance premiums quarterly. Now let us turn to the State Labor Code."

"Let's not." "Stiff upper lip. Remember Horatio Alger, Son. Let's see, Section 204 requires you pay him twice a month. Section 204a requires this be done in a central place. And you must post a notice (Section 207) of the regular paydays. Nor, (212b) may you pay him off in lemonade. I trust you will remember to provide him (226) with "an itemized statement in writing showing all deductions made from such wages."

"Maybe," said the lad, his eyes a little glazed, "Eddie could just be my partner, like."

"An excellent idea, Son," I said "Well worth exploring. I will write the State Division of Corporations tonight. We must not waste a moment in pursuing, like Horatio Alger's heroes, the Great American Dream. I will ask the Division to return its regulations, instructions and applications forthwith. For we must..."

"Never mind, Dad I'm gonna go rob a bank."

Morning Report:

Algeria is the world's newest democracy. I guess it's a democracy because they just had their first general election. Everybody on the ballot won.

This is not as hard as it seems. Because there was only one candidate per job and "no" votes were illegal. It's the kind of setup that makes a hard-working ward-heeler disgusted with the American Way.

Nowadays democracy is the "in" form of government almost everywhere—from Russia to Argentina. All the dictators have great faith in the world, but not in the honest ballots to make it work.

Abe Mellinkoff